



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/042,987	01/11/2002	Robert R. Buckley	D/A1651	5864
37211	7590	02/07/2006	EXAMINER	
BASCH & NICKERSON LLP 1777 PENFIELD ROAD PENFIELD, NY 14526			HALIM, SAHERA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2157	
DATE MAILED: 02/07/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

MAILED

FEB 07 2006

Technology Center 2100

Application Number: 10/042,987
Filing Date: January 11, 2002
Appellant(s): BUCKLEY ET AL.

Michael J. Nickerson (Reg. No. 33,265)
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed January 4, 2005 appealing from the Office action mailed October 4, 2005.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

A substantially correct copy of appealed claims 7-16 appear on page A.1-A.3 of the Appendix to the appellant's brief. The minor errors are as follows: Claim 1 should have been numbered as claim 7.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,314,452

Dekel et al.

11/06/2001

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 7-10 and 13 –15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dekel et al., US. Pat. No. 6,314,452 (hereinafter Dekel).

Reference to claim 7, Dekel teaches a method for viewing on a client-side device, documents requested from a server-side device, the client-side device and the server-side device having a communication link therebetween, comprising (See abstract, Fig. 1 and col. 4, line 1-2, Dekel teaches a client computer 110 is coupled to a server computer 120 through a communication network 130):

a) generating a request (col. 4, line 22 – 29, Dekel teaches the user selects, using common browser tools, an image residing on the image file storage device 122. The corresponding URL request is received and processed by the imaging server 120) from a client-side device (client computer 110) to be sent to a server-side computer (server 120), the request identifying a non-rasterized document, a section of the non-rasterized document (ROI) to be sent to the client-side device document (see abstract, Fig.1 and 2. Dekel teaches requesting ROI from the server and the server receiving the request for ROI), and a compression format corresponding to the client-side device (abstract, client computer performs decoding and rendering for ROI);

b) the server-side device (server 120) retrieving, in response to receiving the request from the client-side device, the requested non-rasterized document, and identifying the requested section (ROI) of the requested non-rasterize document (see, col. 4, line 62 – col. 5, line 10; Dekel teaches identifying ROI by checking if the corresponding data block exists in the cache 121, if not, the sever 120 then computes the data block, stores it in the cache 121);

c) the server-side device rasterizing the identified section of the requested non-rasterized document (see col. 22, line 37 – 48; Dekel teaches the uncompressed image is stored in storage 122 of the server 120. This uncompressed image is converted from postscript file to a raster image);

d) the server-side device compressing the rasterized section of the requested non-rasterized document into a compressed image having the identified compression

format corresponding to the client-side device (abstract, Fig. 1-2 and col. 4, line 51 – col. 5, line 9, Dekel discloses sending the preprocessed ROI to the client);

e) the server-side device communicating the compressed image to the client-side device (abstract, Fig. 1-2 and col. 4, line 51 – col. 5, line 9, Dekel discloses sending the preprocessed ROI to the client);

f) the client-side device decompressing the received compressed image (abstract, Dekel discloses the client computer performs decoding); and

g) the client-side device displaying the decompressed document section requested (abstract, Fig. 1 and 2 and col. 15, line 15 – col. 16, line 9, Dekel teaches GUI for displaying).

Reference claims 8 and 13, Dekel teaches a method as in claim 7, wherein the compression format corresponds to a wavelet compression (col. 4, line 51 – col. 5, line 9)

Reference to claims 9 and 14, Dekel teaches method as in claim 1 wherein wavelet compression is said done in accordance with a JPEG2000 standard (col. 26, line 1 – 8).

Reference to claims 10 and 15, Dekel discloses a method as in claim 1 wherein communication between said client-side device and said server-side device is done over a wireless link (col. 4, lines 11 –14).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dekel. Although the system disclosed by Dekel shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), it fails to teach said client-side device is a handheld device. Nonetheless Dekel does teach that the network could be a wireless network (See col. 4, line 11 – 14). Having the teachings of Dekel it would have been obvious for a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace Dekel client computer with a handheld device in order to increase user flexibility.

(10) Response to Argument

As per appellants arguments filed on January 4, 2005, the appellant argues that Dekel fails to teach “that if the requested image or document is non-rasterized, it is first rasterized prior to compression and transmission” (See Brief pages 6 and 7, argument A).

In reply to A), Dekel teaches an image file storage 122 on server-side device (the server computer 120), which stores an uncompressed digital image (See Fig. 1 and col. 22, lines 37 – 48). Further Dekel teaches in col. 22, lines 37 – 48, that this uncompressed image may be a result of a RIP (Raster Image Processing) algorithm converting a postscript file to a raster image. This uncompressed and rasterized image is compressed on the server-side device (server computer 120) and then sent to the client-side device. Therefore, Dekel teaches rasterization of requested image or document prior to compression and transmission. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., if the requested image or document is non-rasterized, it is first rasterized prior to compression and transmission") are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Independent claims 7 and 12 do not recite, "if the requested image or document is non-rasterized, it is first rasterized prior to compression and transmission" as argued by the appellant on pages 6 and 7 of the Brief. The claims are drawn to rasterizing the non-rasterized and uncompressed image or document before compression and transmission, which is clearly thought by Dekel. Claim 7 recites a method for viewing on a client-side device (Fig. 1, client computer 110), documents requested from a server-side device (Fig. 1, server computer 120), the client-side device and the server-side device having a communication link therebetween, comprising (See abstract, Fig. 1 and col. 4, line 1-2,

Dekel teaches a client computer 110 is coupled to a server computer 120 through a communication network 130):

a) generating a request (col. 4, line 22 – 29, Dekel teaches the user selects, using common browser tools, an image residing on the image file storage device 122. The corresponding URL request is received and processed by the imaging server 120) from a client-side device (client computer 110) to be sent to a server-side computer (server 120), the request identifying a non-rasterized document, a section of the non-rasterized document (ROI) to be sent to the client-side device document (see abstract, Fig.1 and 2. Dekel teaches requesting ROI from the server and the server receiving the request for ROI), and a compression format corresponding to the client-side device (abstract, client computer performs decoding and rendering for ROI);

b) the server-side device (server 120) retrieving, in response to receiving the request from the client-side device, the requested non-rasterized document, and identifying the requested section (ROI) of the requested non-rasterized document (see, col. 4, line 62 – col. 5, line 10; Dekel teaches identifying ROI by checking if the corresponding data block exists in the cache 121, if not, the sever 120 then computes the data block, stores it in the cache 121);

c) the server-side device rasterizing the identified section of the requested non-rasterized document (see col. 22, line 37 – 48; Dekel teaches the uncompressed image is stored in storage 122 of the server 120. This uncompressed image is converted from postscript file to a raster image);

d) the server-side device compressing the rasterized section of the requested non-rasterized document into a compressed image having the identified compression format corresponding to the client-side device (abstract, Fig. 1-2 and col. 4, line 51 – col. 5, line 9, Dekel discloses sending the preprocessed ROI to the client);

e) the server-side device communicating the compressed image to the client-side device (abstract, Fig. 1-2 and col. 4, line 51 – col. 5, line 9, Dekel discloses sending the preprocessed ROI to the client);

f) the client-side device decompressing the received compressed image (abstract, Dekel discloses the client computer performs decoding); and

g) the client-side device displaying the decompressed document section requested (abstract, Fig. 1 and 2 and col. 15, line 15 – col. 16, line 9, Dekel teaches GUI for displaying).

Dekel teaches each and every limitation of the argued claims. More specifically, Dekel teaches rasterization of a non-rasterized document or image on the server-side device before compression and transmission to the client-side device (See col. 22, lines 37 – 56).

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejection should be sustained.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

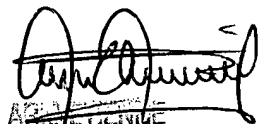
Respectfully submitted,

Sahera Halim

January 12, 2006

Conferees:


ZARNI MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER


Aye Mye
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
10/042,987-0100